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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos has been issued at Manila by Gen. Otis. ——Insurgents refuse to liberate Spanish prisoners on demand of Americans, claiming it might be construed an act of submission to the United States. ——The text of the Paris peace treaty made public yesterday, is accompanied by a mass of correspondence making a printed volume of 675 pages. ——Baron and Baroness De Bera, so-called, arrested in Jacksonville, Fla., are held for trial in Chicago. ——Spain is to have a new cabinet formed by Gen. Palavieja and Silvela, the conservative leaders. —— A number of bills introduced in the North Carolina Legislature; among them one providing for a committee to investigate the management of the penitentiary. ——President Williams, head of the syndicate which has bought a controlling interest in the S. A. L., says it will be maintained as an independent system, that the purchase was not made in the interest of any other railroad company. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 2¾ @3 per cent., the last loan being at 3½ per cent.; cotton steady, middling uplands 5¾c; flour was more active and firm for winter straights, but neglected otherwise; Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red 79¾c; corn—spot steady; No. 2 44½c;@44¾c. Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine firm at 45½@45c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 5.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 58 deg.; 8 P.M., 61 deg.; maximum, 70 deg.; minimum, 57 deg.; mean, 64 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 03; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 04.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 5.8 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—For North Carolina—For Friday: Rain; colder; variable winds becoming north erly.

Port Almanac—Jan. 6.

Sun Rises	7.14 A. M.
Sun Sets	4.59 P. M.
Day's Length	9 H. 45 M.
High Water at Southport	2.23 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	5.53 P. M.

Toy making is a great industry in Germany, where it gives employment to 10,829 persons.

One of the long established news venders of Paris has just died, aged 107 years. Before retiring she turned the business over to her daughter, aged 80.

Some of the Bostonians believe in condensation, abbreviation and all that kind of thing. One of them, in speaking of a big swimming tank, says it has a capacity of 50,000 gals.

It is said that Captain General Castellanos shed tears when he left Havana. Some people shed tears without difficulty, but in this case the C. G. was dropping a nice soft snap as well as tears.

If an army of 25,000 men was sufficient for all practical purposes before the policy of expansion was entered upon and an army of 100,000 is now necessary, will we not be paying pretty dearly for the expansion whistle?

Indiana is a pretty well punctured State. Since the discovery of oil and gas there, 7,218 wells and 3,348 gas holes have been bored, and a good many of the borers were bored because they didn't get what they bored for.

Some of the Canada papers seem to be alarmed at what they take for a hankering by this country to annex Canada. Unfounded fear. We have mean weather enough in this country now, decidedly more than our weather bureau can manage, without taking in Canada.

Sam Small has lost his job as chaplain for a volunteer regiment, and expresses the opinion that there is a good deal of humbugging in the chaplain business. The fact that Sam was made a chaplain gives color to that remark, but it is somewhat remarkable that Sam had no remarks to make until his services were dispensed with.

A Chicago Judge, speaking on New England day, expressed the opinion that if the Pilgrim fathers could look in on that assemblage they might consider them degenerate descendants of noble ancestors. But then they would possibly be charitable enough to make due allowance for the descendants whom fate threw into Chicago, and then again possibly the degenerate descendants might not have a much higher opinion of the P. f's than the P. f's might have of the Chicago contingent of their posthumous flock.

Blank-minded people are turning up quite frequently these days. A few days ago an unknown man attracted attention in San Francisco. He had $850 in money in his pockets, but couldn't tell a thing about himself, not even his name, and the only way of identifying him was by a picture of a sister which he had in his pocket. He was a Buffalo (N. Y.) man, and had not been tapping any of the wine vaults, either.

When Sarah Bernhardt got so close to that Vesuvius crater as to get scorched, she says she "felt as if the day of judgment was at hand." It might possibly be inferred from this that Sarah is expecting a hot time some of these days.

During the past year the bequests and gifts to churches, schools, benevolent and charitable institutions, museums, libraries, &c., in this country, aggregated $23,984,900.

Judge Lynch scored 127 executions last year to 109 in the regular legal way. If there were more of the latter perhaps there would be fewer of the former.

It is said that about fifty unlucky gamblers commit suicide every year at Monte Carlo. All dead broke.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Application.
Opera House—L. A. W. Jubilee.
S. W. Sanders—To make you come.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. W. R. Fort, of Pikeville, is registered at The Orton.

— Mr. James F. Post, Jr., went to Philadelphia yesterday on a short business trip.

— Mr. B. F. Stone, of Iredell, Brunswick county, was in the city making business calls yesterday.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Mrs. J. E. Bunting returned to Wilmington this morning on the steamer *Driver*.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Mrs. Jno. D. Taylor, of Wilmington, is here on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Pemberton, on Ramsey street.

TRIED FOR INCENDIARISM.

William Foy Before Justice Fowler for Burning a Barn.

William Foy, colored, was tried by Justice Fowler yesterday morning for burning the barn of Jordan Nixon, also colored, who lives at Porter's Neck near Scott's Hill, last Sunday night.

Nixon introduced very strong circumstantial evidence pointing to Foy's guilt, and the case was very difficult to decide, and judgment was reserved until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Justice Fowler at that time decided that the evidence was insufficient to convict, and Foy was dimissed.

L. V. Grady, Esq., appeared for the defendant.

Foy is a brother of the negro being tried in the Criminal Court for burglary preferred by the same negro, Jordan Nixon.

Woodmen of the World.

Last night the following officers for Live Oak Camp No. 6, Woodmen of the World, were installed by Mr. Thomas R. Post, installing officer, to-wit:

Counsel Commander—Jno. J. Fowler.
Advisor Lieutenant—W. G. A. Otersen.
Banker—H. F. Wilder.
Clerk—Geo. C. Jackson.
Camp Physician—C. D. Bell.
Watchman—A. J. Yopp.
Sentry—W. W. King.
Managers—E. Borden and V. E. Bunting.
Escort—W. L. Holden.

Go to the Opera House To-night.

To-night at the Opera House Mr. R. A. Hewlette and wife, assisted by good amateur talent, will give the "L. A. W. Jubilee," toward which the theatre-going public has been looking with pleasant anticipation during the past several days. STAR readers are familiar with the features of the programme, and the excellent reputation of Mr. and Mrs. Hewlette as entertainers is a strong guarantee that the evening will be one of thorough enjoyment. Every seat in the Opera House should be taken, and there is every indication that the attendance will be all that it should be.

Atlantic National Bank Designated.

The Atlantic National Bank of Wilmington has been designated by Judge Purnell as one of the four depositories for the Eastern District of moneys in bankrupt estates. The other banks named are the Citizen's National Bank, of Raleigh; the First National Bank, of Newbern and the First National Bank of Elizabeth City. Each bank will be required to execute a bond of $2,000.

Grace Epworth League.

The special meeting of the Epworth League of Grace Methodist church, held last night, was largely attended.

The re-organization inaugurated after the conference was perfected and the general plans of the work discussed. President John Frank presided.

CHAMBER COMMERCE.

Important Action As to Charter Legislation Taken Yesterday Afternoon.

THE INTER-STATE TELEPHONE

Manager Simmons Wants a Co-Operative Company Formed to Buy the Wilmington Exchange at $30,000. To Be Investigated.

The Chamber of Commerce proposes to take an active part in directing any legislation pertaining to the city of Wilmington which may be introduced during the present session of the General Assembly. This was forcibly evidenced yesterday afternoon during the regular January meeting of the chamber held in Mac RaeHall at 3.30 o'clock.

There were present a number of the most influential business men of the city. The matter of legislation was brought to the attention of the chamber by the report of Capt. T. D. Meares, as chairman of the committee appointed by President Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., at the December meeting, to draft and engineer through the Legislature a new charter for the city. Other members of the committee, it will be remembered, were Junius Davis, Esq., Mr. William Calder, Mr. Donald MacRae and P. B. Manning, Esq.

Capt. Meares reported the that committee has drafted the bill. It is the one a brief outline of which was pubished in a recent issue of the STAR, and was in fact introduced in the House of Representatives by George Rountree, Esq., during yesterday's session of the General Assembly.

In making his report as to the new charter Capt. Meares reviewed special features of the bill emphacizing the provisions for a police commission and the holding of primary elections for candidates for members of the Board of Audit and Finance and the Board of Aldermen. Also, the restrictions as to the election of the Mayor. In conclusion he recommended that the Chamber authorize the committee to employ legal advisers to assist in the work delegated to the committee by the Chamber.

President Chadbourn suggested that the matter of employing attorneys in the manipulation of legislative affairs be brought to the attention of the Board of Aldermen as it also came within their province. This idea was also concurred in by Mr. D. L. Gore and Mr. A. B. Skelding.

After some discussion it was moved by Mr. T. F. Bagley and seconded by Capt. T. C. James that the committee on charter, of which Capt. Meares is chairman, be continued and instructed to appear before the Board of Aldermen and lay before that body their views in regard to the employment of attorneys. The Board will be asked to make an appropriation for this purpose.

Inter-State Telephone Proposition.

Mr. Thos. F. Simmons, manager of the Wilmington Inter-State Telephone Exchange, appeared before the Chamber and submitted a proposition to sell the exchange and entire telephone equipment to the business men of the city. He said that about October 15th last the Inter-State Company received a proposition from certain Baltimore capitalists to purchase the exchanges in this city and in Raleigh so that they might stop the building of the long distance line to Raleigh. His company, he said, did not care to sell to these capitalists, but is willing to sell to a co operative stock company composed of the business men of Wilmington. Such an organization among the subscribers, he said, would result in the saving of $8,000 to $10,000 a year.

The company, he said, will take $30,000 for the plant, including the long-distance line to Rocky Point and other tributaries, which is, according to Mr. Simmons' statement, paying about 11 per cent. on that valuation, and will make every dollar invested in the co operative company back within five years.

Mr. T. F. Bagley favored Mr. Simmons' proposition and thought that the business men of the city should take hold of it.

Mr. H. C. McQueen expressed himself as favorably impressed, and made a motion that five citizens be appointed a committee to investigate the matter and make a report to a subsequent meeting of the Chamber. Mr. D. L. Gore seconded the motion, which was carried.

President Chadbourn will announce the committee some time to-day.

A Proposed Textile School.

A communication from Capt. Donald MacRae, of the Wilmington Cotton Mills, stated that the present General Assembly would be asked to appropriate $15,000 for the establishment of a textile school, to be located in the city which would offer the best inducements. It is the sentiment of the Chamber that if the bill becomes a law Wilmington must exert every effort to secure the prize.

A Prospecting Manufacturer.

As a closing incident of the session of the Chamber it was announced by President Chadbourn that a prospector representing extensive manufacturing interests has recently visited the city and under the direction of Mr. J. W. Norwood, President of the Atlantic National Bank, made a thorough survey of the city and its advantages. He expressed himself as highly pleased.

The Chamber instructed Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, the efficient secretary, who was as usual at his desk, to write the gentleman further as to advantages available here.

It was about 6 o'clock when the Chamber adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

WILL BE TRIED FOR BURGLARY TO-DAY.

Case Against Ed Foy to Be Called To-day in the Criminal Court—Yesterday's Proceedings.

The first trial for capital offence to come up during this term of the Criminal Court will be called this morning. It is against Ed Foy, colored, charged with breaking into the residence of Jordan Nixon, colored, a member of the late Republican Board of County Commissioners. The offence was committed during the early Fall of 1898. Foy having been, according to the indictment, found in Nixon's house about 2 o'clock at night. Sheriff Mac Rae yesterday drew a special venire from which a jury is to be taken. The following is the venire:

J. W. Hewlett, W. J. Williams, J. W. Alderman, W. A. McGowan, A. W. Watson, N. Paul, G. T. Shepard, A. J. Hanby, R. B. Clowe, T. J. Taylor, J. J. Taylor, A. J. Well, J. W. Howard, Eben Hasten, T. J. King, J. N. Reese, J. W. Plower and William Keen, Robt. Capps, Robt. Rison, C. R. Branch, J. A. Odam, R. J. Lewis and J. W. Eubanks.

The most important case tried yesterday was that against Messrs. Jno. Toler and Jno. Tilly, for driving a horse to death. The jury was hung for quite a while but finally about 8 o'clock rendered a verdict of guilty against both young men, commending them to the mercy of the Court. The offence charged occurred last Summer. They hired a horse and buggy from S. P. Cowan & Co. and drove to the sound and back. On the return trip the horse fell dead soon after reaching the corporate limits.

Sam McKinzie, colored, was convicted of larceny and sentenced to 12 months in the State Penitentiary.

Alex. Mazengo, charged with larceny, was found not guilty.

The Court took a recess until 9.30 A. M. to-day.

THE MAYOR'S COURT.

Crusade Against Disreputable Localities Begun in Dead Earnest Yesterday. Two Other Cases.

The occupants of the two disreputable negro houses, which the policemen raided night before last, were tried by the Mayor at yesterday morning's session of the municipal court The houses are located on Fourth street between Church and Castle, and were occupied by Helen Swinson, Alice Smith, Nellie Gray, Lula Smith and Teresa Hill.

These were fined $50 each, the extent of the law for such offences, but the Mayor stated that he would remit the fine provided they would leave the city within forty-eight hours. They all promised to comply with this demand, except Teresa Hill, who was let off with the promise that she would vacate the house in which she is now living.

Two white inmates of the house corner Tenth and Princess streets were given the same penalty and were also exempted from the fine upon the promise that they would leave town. The other occupants of this house were later arrested and received similar treatment.

Mayor Waddell stated upon the conclusion of the trials that it was the purpose of the city administration to rid the city of these disreputable localities, and to this end the police made the unprecedented hauls night before last and yesterday.

The other cases requiring the attention of the court were John Williams for larceny and Charles Morris on suspicion.

Williams was sent over to the county jail in default of $100 bond for his appearance at the Criminal Court, which is now in session. The evidence against Morris was insufficient to convict and he was dismissed.

A SAIL ON THE ALMONT.

A Boat Party by Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Complimentary to Miss Miller, of Winston.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Livingston gave a delightful boat party on the steam launch *Almont* yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock, complimentary to Miss Eva May Miller, of Winston, the guest of Miss Gertrude M. Bagby.

They went down to the Dramtree and then up Northeast river about 10 miles. A delicious luncheon and refreshing accesories were served.

Those who composed the party and shared Mr. and Mrs. Livingston's delightful hospitality were:

Miss Eva May Miller, of Winston, Miss Louise Sloan, Miss Gertrude M. Bagby, Miss Kate Johnson, Mrs. Joe Miller, Mr. F. L. Woodruff, Mr. R. C. Sloan, Mr. Willian J. Martin and Master Allie Mitchell. Miss Viola Livingston, daughter of the host and hostess, was also a member of the party.

Mule Killed.

A mule belonging to Mr. E. T. Hobbs, who lives near the corner of Tenth and Queen streets, was so badly injured yesterday that Policeman Wood had to shoot him. The mule was attached to a cart and was being driven by a small white boy on the Coast Line's shifting yard at the Nutt street crossing, when an engine ran into the conveyance, breaking up the cart and cutting off one of the hind-legs of the mule.

The boy escaped injury by jumping from the cart.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Mr. William Watson, of the police force, was happily married last night to Miss Nellie L. Grant.

— The County Commissioners were in session for some time yesterday auditing the county's bills for December.

— Cornelius Stone, a negro serving a sentence in the city prison for an affray, made his escape late yesterday afternoon.

— The Kidder Lumber Company yesterday cleared the brig *M. C. Haskell* with a cargo of lumber for Port of Spain, Trinidad.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

— E. S. Martin, Esq., Special Master, issues a notice to all creditors of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company in this morning's STAR. See advertisement.

— Notice is given in to-day's STAR that application will be made to the present session of the General Assembly to incorporate the Wilmington Underwriter's Insurance Company.

— The spirits turpentine market opened firm at 42½ cents for regulars and 42 cents for irregulars. In the afternoon it reached 43 and 42½ cents, but all on the market was sold on the morning's quotations.

— The January germans by L'Agile Cotillon Club and L'Arioso German Club will be given next week. L'Agile's german will be on Monday night, led by Mr. James Cowan, and that of L'Arioso Club on Wednesday night, led by Mr. Warren Johnson.

— Mr. J. A. Lane, who has for some time held the position of night janitor at the City Hall, left yesterday afternoon for Jacksonville, Fla., where he has a position with the Florida East Coast Railroad. The Public Buildings Committee has appointed Mr. Jno. Branch as his successor.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE ARCHITECT IS HERE.

Specifications to Be Perfected at Once. All Money for Building Secured. Work Soon to Begin.

Mr. Charles McMillen, wife and daughter, of Duluth, Mich., arrived in the city yesterday and are registered at The Orton. Mr. McMillen is the architect who drafted the plans for and will superintend the erection of the magnificent new Masonic Temple soon to be erected on Front street by the Masons of Wilmington. He is here to complete the specifications for the new building, and he and his family will remain here for at least the next several months.

STAR readers are familiar with the dimensions and general plans for the temple, which is to be a $35,000 structure.

A prominent Mason, in conversation with a STAR representative last night, said that all the money needed for the erection of the building is now provided, the whole of the first mortgage bonds having been sold. It is understood that prominent insurance companies are the principal purchasers of the bonds.

As soon as Mr. McMillen perfects the specifications bids preparatory for awarding the contract will be advertised for and the work begun not later than March 1st.

The old First National Bank building, which now occupies the site, is to be pulled down, probably within the next thirty days and, as heretofore reported by the STAR, the temple is to be complete and ready for occupancy by October 1st.

CITY CART DRIVER INJURED.

Mr. Windsor Harrelson Had a Leg Fractured Yesterday Morning.

Mr. Windsor Harrelson, who lives in Masonboro township, had quite a mishap yesterday morning. He was employed by Mr. Jesse Williams as driver on a cart hired to Superintendent Perry, for hauling rock on the streets, and yesterday morning the horse attached to his vehicle became frightened at a street car near the corner of Ninth and Princess streets and ran.

The horse got beyond Mr. Harrelson's control, and he made a jump from the cart to save himself, but becoming entangled with the lines, he fell under the cart and one wheel passed over his right leg, breaking both bones near the knee.

Superintendent Perry immediately had him removed to the City Hospital where Dr. Fife set the broken member, and at last accounts he was doing very well.

I. O. O. F. Officers Installed.

At Wilmington Lodge No. 139, I. O. O. F., last night, District Deputy Grand Master H. E. Bonitz, assisted by Past Grands W. C. Sheehan, R. H. Northrop, J. J. Hopkins and W. W. Yopp, installed the following officers for the ensuing term:

S. P. G.—B. J. Jacobs.
N. G.—T. G. Evans.
V. G.—Jas. W. Monroe.
R. and F. S.—Jas. M. McGowan.
Treasurer—J. T. King.
Chaplain—T. G. Landrum.
Warden—J. W. Robinson.
Conductor—H. B. Taylor.
R. S. to N. G.—A. G. Ellis.
L. S. to B. G.—Eric Morden.
L. S. to V. G.—E. H. Batson.
R. S. S.—J. J. Hopkins.
L. S. S.—R. H. Northrop.
I. G.—E. W. Manning, Jr.
O. G.—W. L. Jacobs.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Governor's Message Read and a Number of Important Bills Introduced.

STATE PEN'Y INVESTIGATION.

Bill to Appoint a Committee Passed the Senate—Two Bills Introduced in House Providing for Jim-Crow Cars—Others News.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 4.—The features of to-day's session of the Legislature were the reading of the Governor's message and the introduction of several important bills.

Among the bills introduced in the House, the most important were two providing for Jim crow cars—one by Mr. Overman, of Rowan, and one by Mr. McLean, of Harnett.

A bill to amend the constitution, so as to more equitably divide the school fund between the races, by Mr. Julian, of Rowan; one to compel railroads to operate air brakes on all trains, by Mr. Overman; one to provide for chartering railroad and insurance companies in this State to prevent transference of cases from State to Federal Court, by Mr. Craig, of Buncombe; bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington, by Mr. Rountree, of New Hanover; bill to reduce the fees of registers of deeds, by Mr. Leak, of Anson; bill to repeal the act of 1897, giving to medical colleges the bodies of persons who die paupers, by Hampton.

A bill that caused much amusement was one introduced by Mr. Davis, of Haywood, providing for the repeal of all the public laws passed by the last Legislature.

A bill to abolish the office of cotton weigher at Dunn, introduced by Mr. McLean, of Harnett, was put upon its several readings and passed and sent to the Senate without engrossing.

A bill introduced by Mr. Winston, repealing Chapter 52, Public Laws, 1897, and creating the office of enrolling clerk, was also passed on its several readings and sent to the Senate without engrossing.

A message from the Senate announced that S. B. No. 1, an act reducing pay of the employes in the Senate from $5 to $4 a day, had been passed by that body and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Winston moved that the bill be put upon immediate passage on its several readings. On the third reading Mr. Oliver of Robeson called for the ayes and noes. The roll call resulted, ayes 113, noes 7. All those who voted in the negative were Republicans.

Bills Introduced in Senate.

By Senator Brown, an act to appoint a committee to investigate the management of the State Penitentiary. The rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.

Senator Butler offered an amendment, to the effect that all persons summoned by the committee empowered to investigate should be punished for contempt if they refused to testify. The amendment was adopted. The chair ordered that the bill be sent to the House without engrossing.

By Senator Travis: A bill relating to the live stock law of Halifax county, which was also ordered to be sent to the House without engrossment.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Glenn to appoint a joint committee to investigate laws passed in 1895 and 1897, and to make such recommendations as are necessary. He thought that many good remedial measures had been adopted by the House, and believed that out of much bad in the past good might come.

Other bills were introduced as follows:

A bill to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Elizabeth City.

A bill to amend the charter of Elizabeth City.

A bill to allow contingent remainders to be sold.

A bill to remove the disabilities of married women.

House Committees.

The following committees were appointed in the House:

Rules—Overman, Craig, Stubbs and Moore. Privileges and Elections—Winston, Leatherwood, White of Halifax, Bryan of Granville, Carr, Whitfield, Petree, Pritchard and Hampton.

Both these committees met this afternoon. The Committee on Rules adopted the rules of 1893, with the addition of a Committee on Appropriations, to whom all bills appropriating money must be referred. There has never before been such a committee in the North Carolina Legislature.

The Committee on Elections investigated the contest of John E. W. Sugg, Democrat, of Greene county, against B. F. Mitchell, Fusion, and unanimously decided to seat Sugg. The recount showed him elected by 27 majority.

The Penitentiary Board is now in session here. They have adopted a resolution setting forth that they will aid the Legislature in any manner possible in its investigation of the condition of the institution.

[By Associated Press.]

RALEIGH, N. C., January 5.—Two bills were introduced to-day in the House of the North Carolina Legislature, requiring all railroads in the State to operate separate coaches for white and colored passengers. One of the bills is an exact copy of the law now in force in Tennessee, and which has been declared constitutional. The other bill is similar to it except that it provides "that any first class coach may be divided into compartments, separated by a substantial partition, in lieu of separate coaches."

A bill was introduced in the House to amend the State constitution, to the effect that "all moneys arising from taxation of the polls and property of the white race, for public schools, shall be appropriated to the public schools of the white race, and all the moneys arising from the taxation of the polls and property of the colored race for public schools, shall be appropriated to the support of the public schools of the colored race."

The school fund is now proportioned according to population, the negroes getting as much *per capita* as the white people, though they pay only about ten per cent. of the taxes.

THE TRANSPORT HARTFORD.

Here to Take on Supplies—Going to Havana for Service—Miss Clara Barton on Board.

About 11.30 o'clock yesterday morning the U. S. transport *Hartford*, bound from New York to Havana, steamed into this port for supplies and slight repairs. She is moored at the government dock and will probably resume her voyage sometime this afternoon.

The announcement that Miss Clara Barton is aboard the *Hartford* bound for Cuba to look after the interests of the work of the Red Cross Society of which she is the founder and chief officer, will be of general interest. She spent the entire day yesterday on board the ship and will probably not come ashore at all during her stay in port. The sailors on board the transport sing Miss Barton's praises with a will. She has already several times during the voyage, they say, distributed tobacco and other luxuries to them and in many ways striven to add to their pleasure. Miss Barton does not know exactly how long she will remain in Cuba.

The *Hartford* has until recently plied between New York and Hartford as a passenger boat and was but recently purchased by the United States government and is being sent to Cuban waters, in charge of Capt. Thompson, to do a general transport service between the various ports of the Antilles. This is her first voyage on the "high sea," her service heretofore having been in the sounds only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the present session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate "The Wilmington Underwriters' Insurance Company.

January 6, 1899. ja 6 3t

N. F. PARKER.

Furniture, Furniture Novelties No. 17 S. Front St.

White Enamel Bed with Brass Vases and Caps, Woven Wire Spring, Soft Top Mattress, Feather Pillow; $6.95 cash for the outfit. On sale till January 7th only. ja 1 tf

DWELLING FOR RENT.

HOUSE on northeast corner Tenth and Princess streets, four rooms and kitchen. Everything in good order. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent. de 13 tf

JUST TO MAKE YOU COME

and to introduce to you the great

MERITS OF LIGHTHOUSE SOAP,

(the finest Laundry Soap in town), I will give you free of cost one bar with every two bars you purchase.

Look at my show window. It is chock full of useful presents that you get by saving the OUTSIDE WRAPPERS OF LIGHTHOUSE SOAP.

S. W. SANDERS,
ja 6 tf At the Unlucky Corner.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday Night, January 6,

L. A. W. JUBILEE.

Minstrelsy, Farce Comedy, Vaudeville.

Admission, 50 cents.

All Seats must be reserved. Box Sheet opens Thursday morning at Gerken's. ja 4 3t

Rice Straw, Rice Straw.

50 Tons Rice Straw.
50 Bushels Seed Rye.
50 Bushels Seed Wheat.
500 Tons Ammoniated Guano.
500 Tons Acid.
500 Tons Kainit.

Also, Butter, Cheese, Corn Meal, Meat, Flour, Sugar, Coffee and other goods.

D. L. GORE,
de 25 tf 122, 122 and 124 N. Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

Our Entire Stock At Cost

BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

Taylor's Bazaar,
de 18 tf 118 Market Street.

A REACTION HAS NOW TAKEN PLACE.

Holiday goods all sold. We have on consignment **150 Barrels New Mullets** that must be sold Also, Flour, Rice, Coffee, Tobacco, Soap, Starch, Lye, Molasses and Syrup.

Prices free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LOVE & FLYNN,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
de 11 1m WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA

—Is to the effect that our justly celebrated

Peninsula Stoves and Ranges

are giving perfect satisfaction to all who have tried them.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM.

We can also supply you with everything in the HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING line at Bottom Prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

J. W. MURCHISON.
no 24 tf

NOTICE TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON—IN EQUITY.

THE FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY vs. THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAIWALY COMPANY *et al.*

CONSOLIDATED CAUSE.

The undersigned Special Master, by an order entered in the above entitled consolidated cause, dated the 9th day of December, 1898, has been directed to investigate all claims and demands against the said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, or John Gill, the Receiver thereof, and report the same to said Court.

Therefore all persons, firms and corporations having or claiming to have any demand or claim against the said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, or John Gill Receiver thereof, (except the holders of bonds secured by recorded mortgages on said property, or some part thereof, and except those who were required by the order passed in this cause on the 10th day of December, 1894, to make proof of their claims in this Court on or before the first day of February, 1895) are hereby notified and required to file their respective claims in writing and under oath with the undersigned Special Master, at his office, in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Wilmington, North Carolina, on or before the **Tenth Day of February, 1899;** "to the end that the character validity, amount and priorities upon the corporate property or income thereof of each such debt, claim or demand, may be determined upon and reported on by said Special Master unto to the Court."

The Court further decrees in said order "that should any person, firm or corporation, holding any claim or demand against the said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, or against John Gill the Receiver thereof, which said claim or demand, by this order, is required to be filed with said Special Master, fail or neglect to file such claim or demand as in the order provided, on or before said **Tenth Day of February, 1899,** then, and in that event, every such creditor or claimant, (unless for good cause shown to the Court, the time for such filing be extended,) shall be forever barred and precluded from asserting any claim, lien or right of payment against the corporate property of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company in the custody of the Court, or of the Receiver, and shall not be included in any distribution of the proceeds of the sale of said property or any part thereof, or in the distribution of the income of such property."

Wilmington, N. C., January 4th, 1899.

E. S. MARTIN,
Special Master.

ja 6 5t fr

HIGHWAY MONOPOLY.

We have worked the Cigar business as we have done the Cured Hog Product, and have succeeded because the goods were notoriously superior to anything ever offered the retail trade before in quality, style, and equal to what was sold for ten cent—hence our success—not us but the goods were meritorious; so we are called "Monopoly." We do however, with pride say we will sell a half million of these Cigars this year and hope the consumer will demand

Cuban Blossom, Renown, Smokettes, Topical Twist.

The Best 5c Cigars Sold.

For Xmas we carry small boxes high grade Cigars and solicit inquiries from the trade—to whom we sell exclusively.

Vollers & Hashagen,
de 18 tf Wholesale only.

New Business.

Having retired from the firm of J. C. Stevenson & Taylor, I shall engage in the WHOLESALE GROCERY business about January 10th. My policy will be to sell to Dealers Exclusively.

J. A. TAYLOR.
ja 1 1w

NOTICE.

Office of
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 3rd, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Durham, N. C., on Tuesday, January 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M., for election of Directors and for such other business as may be found necessary to transact. J. S. CARR, President.

GEO. W. ELKINS, Secretary.
ja 5 9t

To Our Customers:

Accept thanks for your liberal patronage in the past. Please let it continue.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
ja 1 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Dissolution.

The firm of J. C. Stevenson & Taylor is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the firm will be paid upon presentation to James C. Stevenson, who continues the business as heretofore at the same place.

(Signed) JAMES C. STEVENSON,
ja 1 1w J. A. TAYLOR.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.000; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1899.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITION.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* furnishes his paper with some extracts from the report of Consul Halstead, of Birmingham, England, showing how it is that American manufacturers succeed in competing with English manufacturers, and some of the reasons why they do not score even a greater success. For the first time in the commercial history of the country our manufactured exports have not only exceeded our manufactured imports, but our total exports exceed our imports two to one. We export to every country under the sun, and are yet practically in the infancy of that business, the possibilities of which are unlimited. The consul gives his views, or rather statement of facts, showing the progress that American manufacturers have made in European markets, with the reasons, as they appear to him, why more progress has not been made, following with some pertinent suggestions, thus:

"The commercial relations of the United States with Great Britain and other great trading nations are changing so rapidly, and the changes are so much in favor of every home interest, that one hesitates when giving even the simple facts for fear of seeming to indulge in exaggeration. I shall therefore limit myself to the statements: First, that in my opinion there is hardly a single line of American manufacture of articles, used also in other countries, as well as many novel things not known elsewhere, but could be profitably exported if proper steps for its introduction were taken, and if careful, slow, reasonable and common-sense methods of sale were adopted; second, I must add that, while I believe we are the best manufacturers in the world, I am also convinced that we are the poorest traders, and this is impressed upon me over and over again every day in my correspondence with American merchants and manufacturers and in my observations of the way they are handling the new export trade and of their endeavors to get into it; third, it is my idea that American export trade is rolling up like a snowball because of a 50 per cent. superiority in manufacturing knowledge and natural resources, and despite a 15 to 30 per cent. inferiority in trading knowledge, a heavy percentage of unwillingness to learn foreign trading customs, and a still greater percentage of lack of foreign merchants fecilities and organiztion. If a small portion of the vast sum of money in the United States now seeking investment could be employed in some form of export scheme to handle American goods we would soon be able to record a greater export of American goods than of the raw products of the soil, though to-day we are boasting of an excess of manufactured exports over the manufactured imports. Instead of summarizing the conditions I see here, I offer the following clippings from British publications, selected somewhat at random from many in my possession and illustrating the keen appreciation here of what our competition means and may mean:

(From the Birmingham Daily Mail.)

"By cheaper methods of production America is overtaking us in more than one department of manufacture. Startling to the Midlands are the figures published to-day concerning nails. Statistics show that the exportation of wire nails from the United States has grown from 1,647,078 pounds in the fiscal year 1888 to 22,894,099 in the fiscal year 1898. The growth, which has been phenomenal ever since the beginning, has been especially so in the last two or three years. In 1895 the exportations were 4,367,267 pounds; in 1896, 8,031,927 pounds, thus practically doubling in one year; and in 1898, 22,894,099 pounds, showing a similar gain in the last two years, the exports of 1898 being five times more than in 1895. This is not very pleasant when one puts this side by side with the fate of the nail trade in the Midlands. Moreover, Chicago has become the seat of an iron bedstead industry that threatens to defy competition, the United States generally is knocking even Germany out in the manufacture of cheap boots and, besides this, American steel rails are being sent to Ireland and Bombay, while the estimates sent in for the supply of plates for the construction of a 6,600-ton ship show that in accepting an American contract there will be an economy of $10,000, as compared with the lowest English tender.

From the British Iron and Coal Trades Review.

"The wonderful achievements of the United States in the way of reducing the costs of the production of iron and steel form the subject of one of several articles that have been written for the "Review" by a high authority. These figures supply the most obvious answer to the now almost daily question as to how the United States have succeeding in bringing their costs of production down to such a low level with nominally high labor costs and long transportation still a pant of their daily lot. It appears that the labor cost of producing the crucible steel that was manufactured in the United States between 1860 and 1865 was about £15 ($72.99) per ton, against probably not more than 10s ($2.43) per ton at the present time, and that between 1880 and 1890 the labor cost of producing a ton of pig iron, speaking generally, had been reduced more than one-half, while in some States the average annual output of pig iron per employe at the furnace had more than trebled. All this, however, is not any more wonderful than the revolution that has been brought about in the cost of raw materials. It seems but yesterday when Lake Superior ores, delivered at works in Pennsylvania, cost 30s to 36s ($.29 to $8.51) per ton, whereas the same ores cost to-day about 15s ($3.65), more or less. Most of us can remember when coke cost 30s ($7.29) per ton delivered at Chicago, while the same fuel at present costs 12s to 15s ($2 92 to $3 65) similarly delivered. The wage cost of producing a ton of pig iron at the furnaces at Pittsburg or Chicago was equal to 20s. ($4.86) less than a quarter of a century ago, whereas to day in the best regulated works it costs 2s. to 3s. (49 to 73 cents). In most other items of cost, similar economies and reductions have been effected. It has been the union of more efficient labor, more economical transport and increased competition among mine owners that has enabled this remarkable change to be effected. In all branches of business alike it is a fundamental axivm that the larger the scale of operation the cheaper the possible costs of production. The United States have given practical expression to this principle on the largest possible scale, and thus and thus only, have they been able to place themselves in the front rank of iron-producing nations. The success of our American friends has been due to their vigorous and persistent attention to elements of business administration which have been less effectively developed at home. The first of these has been a more complete control of the conditions of labor, based upon h generous recognition of the principle that nominally high-priced labor is not necessarily the most expensive. The second has been the command of extensive economical and competive means of transportation. The third has been the substitution of combination for competition wherever possible. The fourth has been the practical application of the old rule that if you want to produce cheaply you must produce on a large scale. There are other lessons inculcated by American experience for those who are capable of reading between the lines. Unfortunately, British manufacturers are often so situated that they can not effectively apply all these lessons, but we can not help thinking that they might do so to a larger extent than they have hitherto done."

While the most successful manufacturer in the world, Mr. Halstead thinks the American manufacturer the poorest trader in the world, by which he doubtless means that he is slow to adopt the trading methods of other nations or to study to cater to the special wants or fancies of the countries in which he seeks trade.

We saw the remarkable statement recently from some of our consuls that our cotton manufacturers were not succeeding as they should in some markets of South America and of Eastern countries because the goods they made are too good and they do not cater sufficiently to the tastes of the masses, who want cheap goods, flashy goods. These people care more for show than for the good wearing qualities, a fact which European manufacturers consider and profit by it. Our manufacturers will not bother with small orders either, while their European competitors will take any order from a few hundred to hundreds of thousands of yards. They study their markets, and the whims and fancies of their customers, and cater to them. That is business. But we suppose our American manufacturers will come down to that after awhile, and decide to give their foreign frisky customers goods with half a dozen threads to the inch and lots of figures and colors, if that is what they are looking for.

What Consul Halstead says is interesting and suggestive, but what the two papers say in the clippings which he sends with his report is still more interesting for these are a confession of better methods, and of the superiority of the American genius that invents machinery and of the skill that operates the machinery, in which they see the main reason of the success of the American manufacturers. In this the European need never expect to cope with the American, for inventive genius is one of the peculiar characteristics of the American, who does nothing by hand that machinery can be made to do, and with his genius machinery can be made to do almost anything, some things that it would seem almost impossible for machinery to do. But it does it, does it quicker and better than the same thing could be done by hand and right there is the secret of American progress and prosperity—the cheapening of production in which no other other country, no matter how much "pauper labor" it may have, can compete with this. There is food for reflection in the quotations above, and also suggestions as to the practically unlimited possibilities of our foreign trade in manufactured articles.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded. †

GOOD ADVICE.

We have called attention to the fact that very few Southern negroes have participated in those negro meetings that have since the late elections been held in the North, and when a Southern negro (not of the "martyr" brand) has appeared in them his conservatism and cool-headedness were in striking contrast to the rabid utterances and foolish advice of the Northern spouters.

As a general thing, as far as we have seen, where representative Southern negroes have taken occasion to discuss events as bearing upon the race question, their advice to their people has been conservative and sensible, the very reverse of that given by the self-constituted counsellors who have performed in those Northern meetings, and through the columns of Northern negro organs. We have published some of the utterances of these Southern negroes, to which we add the following which we clip from the Raleigh *Post:*

Rev. S. N. Vass, of this city, went to Louisburg and delivered the address for the people on Emancipation Day. His talk was along the line of his Baltimore sermon and was highly approved by the colored people and also the whites. He received several invitations to speak, but accepted this one, thus showing that the colored people endorse the views he holds.

Rev. Vass dwelt especially upon improvement in morals and practicality in religion, and upon the fact that the industrial future of his people must largely lie along agriculture offered even greater advantages than the trades, and advised his people to prepare their children to learn science in its application to this work. He also maintained that a sterling moral character is as necessary for his people as even knowledge itself, again that a correct character increased the right kind of knowledge. He said that if colored men lose their jobs in the future as much will depend upon moral disqualifications as upon intellectual incapacity. He urged his people to learn to keep a steady work and to do work faithfully, for faithfulness will lead to skill.

He discouraged the idea of colonizing any way, and showed how impossible it was. He felt that agitators of this movement are enemies, not only to the race, but the commonwealth. He urged his people to live peaceably with all men and cultivate friendship for the white people, and to cease to follow any man who sought to prejudice them against their friends and neighbors of the white race. He dwelt upon the need of proper training of the children, and said that if negro boys and girls do not cultivate the best of morals they will have a harder time than their mothers before them. Finally, he urged upon them the reading of the Bible, the maintenance of intelligent and consecrated leaders, and their support of the Sunday School. In all his talk he was full of hope and encouragement and succeeded in breathing his own spirit into the audience.

This is in line with the wise counsels of Booker T. Washington, Bishop Hood and other eminent colored men, to which we have heretofore referred. If Southern negroes take such advice they can't go astray, the friction between the races will be very much lessened if it does not disappear, and the race problem will settle itself.

STARTING WELL.

The Democratic members of the Legislature have, through their caucus, started out with a practical declaration for retrenchment and economy. It begins with a reduction in the number of employes, which were largely increased by the last Legislature to make jobs for dependents, and for a reduction in salaries, some of which were also considerably increased by the last Legislature. The probabilites are that after looking over the ground, ascertaining the amount of work done and the number that has been employed in doing it, it will be found that a very material reduction can be made in the respective departments, resulting in an aggregate saving of many thousands of dollars, and yet have the work done quite as as it was done before.

Economy, however, should not be carried to the extent of stinginess, nor efficiency sacrified to saving. The compensation for service should be reasonable, but not enough to tempt men to seek public posts in preference to private stations, because the work is lighter and the pay better. That has been one of the main causes of the rush for places both in the Federal and State Governments, which has resulted in much demoralization, in fostering of a desire for office, and also in the large increase in the number of places to accommodate political leaders who had dependents to take care of or henchmen to reward. The public business, when practicable, should be run on the same principle that a well managed corporation or a careful, prudent business man would run their business.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c. a bottle at R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Try it. R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BOOK NOTICES.

The January number of *Harper's Round Table* presents an interesting and varied list of contents, among them an article entitled "An American Boy's Workshop," which the boy with mechanical inclination may read with profit. Published by Harper & Bros., New York.

The reader who reads for instruction as well as entertainment, will find *The North American Review* for January are interesting and valuable publication. Two of the leading articles are "Americanism versus Imperialism" by Andrew Carnegie, and "Objections to Annexing the Philippines," by Senator G. G. Vest. Address North American Review, 291 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The literary reader will enjoy the January number of *The Bookman* which presents an excellent list of contents including an interesting paper entitled "A Literary Curiosity from Charles Lamb's Library." This number is nicely illustrated. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth Avenue and 21st street, New York.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Raleigh *Times-Visitor*: Judge Thomas R. Purnell to day appointed Samuel H. MacRae, of Fayetteville, temporary referee in bankruptcy for the Fourth division, which includes Wilmington and Fayetteville.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: Clem Frazier, the thirteen-year-old son of Mr. Dock Frazier, in Stony Creek township, accidentally shot and killed their colored cook, Alice Suggs, with a rifle while returning from a hunt Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The woman who was with the family for nearly 18 years, had a tussle with the boy in the kitchen, when the gun suddenly exploded and sent a ball in her left temple, which resulted in almost instant death.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mrs. Price Bell died at her home near Warsaw on December 14th. The deceased was a most estimable lady. She was about 38 years old. —— At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners last Monday quite a surprise was sprung by the board's refusing to grant license for the sale of whiskey in Clinton for this year. Clinton is therefore now a dry town for the first time in its history. The liquor men were very much surprised as well as the public generally, as no intimation of this policy had been expressed before the matter came up.

— Statesville *Landmark*: Mr. E. W. Brawley, an educated and prosperous young farmer of south Iredell, tells us that he made twenty four bales of cotton last year at an average cost of 2.97 cents per pound. The twenty-four bales were raised on twenty-eight acres. On one tract of eight acres he produced nine bales. Mr. Brawley, who is a graduate of the University, and is applying his knowledge to practical farming methods, says he kept careful account of the cost of raising this lot of cotton and finds it to be 2.97 cents per pound This includes the seed, which he sold for 9 cents per bushel. There was an average of 1,510 pounds of seed cotton to each of the twenty-four bales, and the bales are supposed to average 500 pounds of lint each, but as they haven't been sold they have not been weighed.

TWINKLINGS.

— "Marriage," a man said to-day, "is an insane desire to pay two weeks' board at once."—*Atchison Globe.*

— "Our hired girl dosen't earn her salt" "Then she's like a good many of them, I presume—too fresh."—*New York Press.*

— He—"Why is a girl like a music book." She—"Don't know, dear—give up." He—"Because she is full of airs." She—"Sir!!!"—*Tit-Bits.*

— Wife—"Very well, George, if you will go shooting—mind, if you get blown to bits, don't come running to me for sympathy."—*London Charivari.*

— Little Brother—"I don't think I care much for that book." Little Sister—"Why not?" Little Brother—"Grandma says it's instructive as well as amusing."—*Puck.*

— "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "wouldn't hab no trouble 'tall 'bout gettin' rich ef dey held on as tight to de money dey earns as dey does to de money dey borrows."—*Washington Star.*

— Business Man (angrily)—"You were here last week. Did I not tell you never to show your face in my office again?" Life Insurance Agent (cheerfully)—"Yes, sir; I called to see if you haven't changed your mind."—*Brooklyn Life.*

— "The railroad engineer," said the smart boarder, "must be a happy man. He whistles at his work" "Begging your pardon," said the Cheerful Idiot, prompt to crush all possible rivalry, "he works at his whistle."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Casual Willie, the warehouse tramp, tells how he recently rang a doctor's door bell and asked the pretty woman who opened the door if she would be so kind as to ask the doctor if he had a pair of old pants he would kindly give away. "I'm the doctor," said the smiling young woman, and Casual Willie nearly fainted.

— Another Sufferer: "I was injured, ma'am, by the bursting of a magazine," said the wayworn tourist, who was eating a luncheon in the kitchen. "In the war?" "No, ma'am," he answered, "in New York city. The silent partner refused to put up for it any longer."—*Chicago Record.*

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of the *Leader*, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Those Filipinos at Iloilo have shocked the imperialists by their impudence. They have dared to want to establish a republic, and that is treason to imperialism. The imperialistic press should hesitate before urging President McKinley to shoot the aspirations for freedom out of the Filipinos. Our volunteer soldiers would heardly volunteer to shoot down a people for aspiring to freedom.—*Louisville Dispatch, Dem.*

—— By an article of the Paris treaty the United States makes itself responsible for all claims of its cisizens against Spain. Claims amounting to $26,000,000 have already been filed. A commission to investigate them will, of course, be appointed, and then we shall hear of others. How can we deny the validity of those we have been urging on Spain for a generation?—*Jacksonville, (Fla.) Times-Union and Citizens, Dem.*

—— As President McKinley was driven into the war with Spain by Congress he will leave Congress to deal with the issues which have grown out of the war. It is said that when he shall send the peace treaty to the Senate he will do so without recommendation as to the policy to be pursued in the event of ratification. As an opportunist Mr. McKinley will take ranks before any of the Presidents who have preceded him.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

A Sermon to Husbands.

The average man eats only two meals a day in his own house, and these meals are the opportunities for social and domestic talk, delightful to the wife, who has no such opportunity as her husband of rubbing against other minds all day, and important to the children in widening their horizon, their views of life.

At the first meal of the day most women like to talk to their husbands about the plans of the day, but the woman who has once received the distrait, self absorbed growl which emanates from a male disturbed in the reading of his newspaper does not again attempt to ask her husband this or that on a subject of domestic interest. The back of a newspaper is not a pleasant thing to contemplate across the breakfast table.

Think of this, husbands, when you look round for the casters or other suitable prop for the back of your paper, and for the sake of good manners, for the sake of your wife's feelings and the example to your children, remove your newspaper, reserving it for the train, omnibus or tram car.

Of course there are occasions when matters of absorbing interest must be looked to at once—telegrams of thrilling import. Why not glance at the paper five minutes before the breakfast bell rings if it is really essential that such news should be seen at once? Special occasions sometimes justify special behavior, but of your mercy let the newspaper be banished from the breakfast table on ordinary occasions.—English Exchange.

On American Hotel Clerks.

L. F. Austin, in London Sketch, supposes that "the American hotel clerk is still the dread of the inexperienced traveler. When you stand in his presence, you become at once aware that you are a hardened offender and that here is the magistrate who will appoint a fitting punishment for your crimes. He growls the number of your room as if it were the condemned cell, and you are a little surprised that he does not assume the black cap and invoke the divine clemency on your soul. I used to think he suffered from overstudy of the rights of man and regarded them as a social pyramid with himself as the apex.

"In the European hotel the traveler is accustomed to be treated with consideration. He stays in the house for his own pleasure and looks upon the administrators as designed for his service. Such a theory is hateful to the peculiar republicanism of the American hotel clerk. He is something more than a man and your brother, for he does not recognize equality, much less deferential civility. The hotel is a house not of entertainment, but correction, and if you do not care for the discipline you can go elsewhere without exciting in the clerk the slightest emotion of surprise or even of inquiry. Should America ever be disposed to try the experiment of an oligarchy a junta of hotel clerks might conduct the business of the country with an impassive severity which would have astonished the council of ten."

Combinations and Wages.

In what lines of industry are the wages lowest and the abuses greatest? Is it in those where modern methods have been most extensively employed, and where machinery, with its attendant concentration of power, has made the most progress, or is it in those whose methods are survivals from an earlier stage of industrial order?

To this question there can be but one answer. The lowest wages, the most unsanitary conditions, the grossest abuses and oppressions are not to be found in factories, but in tenement house industries. It is among the cigar makers, or among the workers in certain branches of the ready made clothing trade that these matters are at their worst. Yet it is just here that the conditions of employment are most like those which prevailed in earlier industrial periods.

The sufferers under the sweating system are not, as is so often charged, the victims of the present industrial order. They are the victims of a survival of past labor conditions into an age which has become familiar with better ones.—Professor Arthur T. Hadley in Atlantic.

Why?

Why is it that a common poet, when he wishes to compose a beautiful poem on any subject, as Venice or youth, always instinctively begins, "O Venice," or "O youth," when it is well known that no line beginning in that way is worth a cent?

It is strange, too, that when a beginner at story writing wishes to make a sad scene, he always brings in "bitter tears" and "breaking hearts," when it has long been known to the trade that the reading public can read about bitter tears and breaking hearts all day and never miss a meal.—Detroit Free Press.

Billiard Balls.

Billiard balls are first roughly turned by a lathe from the tusk, then left from six months to a year in a room about the temperature of an ordinary billiard hall. This length of time is necessary because the ivory shrinks more in one direction than another, and the seasoning must be complete before the balls are finished and polished.

A Good Deal In Him After All.

"Well," said Papa Rushweed, as he settled down to his just before retiring cigar, "now that Bella has brought around her young man I can't say that I think there is much in him."

"Guess you didn't notice the dinner he ate, Jacob," said the practical mamma.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Francis Drake and Cecil Rhodes.

You ignore the fact that there were two Drakes, as there are two Cecil Rhodeses. When Drake's consummate seamanship and audacious courage successfully resisted the armada and sent the Duke of Sidonia "back to St. Mary Port among his orange trees," he became, and will justly remain for all time, an English hero. But eight years previously Drake stole the church plate of Lima, when Spain was at peace with England.

His robbery disgraced England and himself. In the remarkable volume of letters and state papers relating to English affairs edited by Major Sharp Hume, from the archives at Simancas, I have counted 39 instances in which the restitution of Drake's plunder is referred to by Dr. Mendoza in language which might be employed today by the agent general of the Transvaal. There was nothing admirable in the episode of the Lima plate; quite the reverse. Is it not, therefore, a good thing to distinguish between the good and the bad in Drake as in Mr. Rhodes? If Drake had been broken in 1579 for his theft of the Lima chalices and patens, he would never have had the opportunity of winning half the three days' battles in the channel in August, 1588. On the other hand, to condone the piratical expeditions of the earlier part of Drake's career because later on he acted nobly and as a true Englishman is unnecessary.

Should not the same thing hold good about Mr. Rhodes? We may admire and be grateful for his stand against Germany while condemning his plot against a friendly state and the Stock Exchange aroma of the whole transaction.—London Chronicle.

There are still many immense cattle ranches in Texas, although in some parts of the state they have been contracted by increased settlement. The largest is one of 3,100,000 acres, the property of the Capital Freehold Land and Investment company.

The poet occasionally reaches the summit of art, hits upon a complete character, a burst of sublime passion, then he falls back, gropes amid qualified success, rough sketches, feeble imitations and at last takes refuge in the tricks of his trade.—Taine.

A few years ago Greece was only visited by archæologists and students. General travel in this direction has but recently set in. Last year about 1,500 Americans visited Athens, and 42 citizens of the United States resided there for the winter.

A Perfect Infant Food

Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS MILK. FOR 40 YEARS THE LEADING BRAND.

"INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE.

N.Y. CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	7	@	7¼
Standard	7½	@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	12½
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	46	@	47
Virginia Meal	47	@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11¼
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	16	@	17
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 75	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	5 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔		@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	50
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	46
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	70	@	75
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	70	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 35
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	21 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	10 50	@	11 00
Rump	10 50	@	11 00
Prime		@	10 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	67½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 00
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5¾	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¾
White Extra C	5¼	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	4 50
Inferior to ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
4x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	10	@	15

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market opened firm at 42½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 42 cents for country casks, at which price all on the market was sold. Later it was quoted 43 and 42½c.

ROSIN—Market firm at 97½ cents per bbl for strained and $1.02½ for good strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.30 per barrel for Hard, $2.30 for Dip, and $2.30 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine dull at 30½@30c; rosin, firm, $1.15, $1.20; tar firm, $1.05; crude turpentine steady, $1.40, $1.90, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	61
Rosin	454
Tar	203
Crude turpentine	45

Receipts same day last year.—94 casks spirits turpentine, 705 bbls rosin, 218 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	2 15-16 cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	4 5-16 " "
Low Middling	4 15-16 " "
Middling	5⅜ " "
Good Middling	5 11-16 " "

Same day last year middling 5 7 16c.

Receipts—642 bales; same day last year, 489.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 45 to 55c per bushel of 28 pounds: extra prime, 60c; fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN—Firm: 42½ to 47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide water) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 9.50 per M

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Money on call steady at 2¼@3 per cent., the last loan being at 3¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484¼@484½ for demand and at 481¾@482 for sixty days. Posted rates 482½ and 485½. Commercial bills 480¾@481¼. Silver certificates 59@60½. Bar silver 59. Mexican dollars 46½. Government bonds irregular; U. S. new 3's 107¼; U. S. new 4's, registered, 129@129½; do. coupon, 129@129½; U. S. 4's 112@112¾; do. coupon, 112¾; do. 2's 99¼; U. S. 5's, registered, 113¾@113½; do. 5's, coupon, 113¾. State bonds weak; N. C. 6's 130; do. 4's, 103¼.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint +
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

New Year Presents.

Balance of our stock of Holiday Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices

NEW YEAR Cards, Diaries 1899,
Turner's N. C. Almanacs,
Calendar Pads, Blank Books and Office Supplies.

C. W. YATES & CO.

de 23 tf

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

S. P. McNAIR,

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street.

OFFERS FOR SALE

FLOUR.
RIB SIDES.
D. S. PLATES.
PURE LARD.
LARD COMPOUND
STAR LYE.
MENDELSON'S LYE
TOMSON'S LYE.
CRACKERS.
PIC-NIC CHEESE.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.

Rust Proof Oats.
September Mullets.

se 1 tf

NOTICE.

I have lots of both Mules and Horses, and some Family Broke Ponies. And one of them would make the boys and girls feel like Santa Clause had come. Now is the time to buy while the trade is dull. After the first of the year they will be worth more money.

F. T. MILLS.

de 20 tf

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS THIS WEEK.

Fish and Fish Roe,

Butter and Cheese,
Mixed Nuts, Cocoanuts,
Cakes and Crackers.

CANDIES—In Penny goods, Fancy Mixed and Stick. Get our prices before buying.

no 20 tf

BIG Q CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

For a Holiday Present

what could be more acceptable to many than a nice pair of

Good Shoes or Pretty Slippers.

Get them from us!

Why?

Because we fit the head, the foot and the pocket.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.

de 24 tf

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina
R. R. P. Oats
tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES.
Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.

o 12 tf

Send Us Your Orders

For Fresh

Cakes and Crackers, Cheese,
New Catch Mullets.

ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

And we will fill at Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer.

Oranges!

Oranges!

WE OFFER THE ENTIRE CARGO OF ORANGES,
recently arrived on the Schooner Sarah E. Douglass.

ALSO. APPLES, COCOANUTS.
MIXED NUTS, RAISINS,
and other

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

McNAIR & PEARSALL,

de 3 tf Wilmington, N. C.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL,

Near Alexandria, Virginia.

For Boys. The 60th year opens Sept. 28, 1898. Important additional improvements in buildings and equipment
Illustrated catalogue sent on application.

L. M. Blackford, M. A., Principal.

jy 21 tf wesu

AFTERMATH.

The herald redbreast sings his winter lays,
The fieldfares drift in flocks adown the weald,
The turbulent rooks gather on every field,
And clamorous starlings dare our garden ways.

Oh, beautiful garden ways, not grown less dear
Because the rose has gone and briony waves
Where lily and purple iris have their graves,
Or that where violets were tall asters rear.

Lo, what a sheen of color lingers still,
Though the autumnal rains and frosts be come!
The tall, o'erheavy sunflowers seem to spill
Lost rays of sunshine o'er the tangled mold,
While everywhere, touched with a glory of gold,
Flaunts the imperial chrysanthemum.
—New York Ledger.

SWITCHING LOCOMOTIVES.

The Superiority of Electricity Over Steam as a Motor.

The most striking thing about the behavior of the electric locomotive is the certainty with which it may be moved over short distances, varying from a few inches to a few feet. The obedience of the motors to the controller is practically instantaneous, thus doing away at one stroke with one of the chief drawbacks to steam switching engines, with which there is a noticeable delay between the time when the throttle valve is opened and the pistons begin to move, in this way often causing the engineer, no matter how careful he may be, to overshoot his mark.

This delay in action, while generally only a few seconds in each case, amounts up seriously in the course of a whole day's work and is the chief cause of the proverbial lateness of freight trains which have much switching to do at intermediate stations. From the fact that the movement of the electric locomotive can be graduated so nicely a full third of the time usually occupied by steam locomotives can be saved, particularly as single empty cars unprovided with automatic couplings need never be bunted off by too rapid an approach of the engine, as frequently happens under switching conditions as they now are.

Again, the acceleration of the electric locomotive is so even that the freight cars of a comparatively long train are started, one after another, without jerking and without apparent strain. A weak draw bar is thus protected against sudden fracture, and no "easing off," with consequent reduction in speed and delay in getting under way, is necessary, as in the case of the steam locomotive. The electric locomotive, further, is fitted with a quick acting air-brake, the pressure for which is kept at its maximum by an automatic electric air pump, instead of the comparatively slow acting steam brake which is usually attached to steam switching engines. The highest rate of speed permissible in such cases may, therefore, be indulged in with the certainty of a quick stop, should occasion require it.

The handiness with which an electric locomotive may be operated is another point in its favor. There is neither the internal pressure of the steam against the throttle valve nor the stiffness and weight of the link reversing gear to overcome. A dainty controller handle, which could be moved by a child, and a reversing handle almost equally light and movable open and arrange the paths for the current.—E. H. Mullin in Cassier's Magazine.

Greasing the Elephants.

Twice a year the elephants and the rhinoceros in the Central park menagerie get a coating of neatsfoot oil, which is thoroughly rubbed in with the palm of the hand. The oiling and the manipulation cleanse the skin, remove the dead skin and open the pores, freshen the animals up and improve their health, and they seem to like the process. The oiling is done only in the spring and summer. If done in the winter, the animals would be likely to take cold from it.

The rhinoceros at the park is in good condition and lively and rather frisky for so big a brute. Sometimes it steps about with a step that is very much like a dancing step and likely to surprise one who sees it for the first time and has been accustomed to regard the rhinoceros as an animal always slow and lumbering in its movements. When the rhinoceros' cage is cleaned out, which is done daily, the keeper first attracts the great creature to one side with a tempting mess of food. Then he slips a noose of rope over the animal's horn and settles it down around the neck and makes the other end fast around a bar or two of the elephants' cage, adjoining. This is done to keep the rhinoceros from pitching into the keeper if it should take a notion.

The same precaution is taken when the rhinoceros is oiled. The elephants, however, kneel at the word of command. It is not necessary to plant a ladder against them in order to reach the upper part of their sides in rubbing in the oil.—New York Sun.

A Plea For the Apple.

A Brooklyn physician translates the following from a German writer: "The apple is such a common fruit that few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing he can do is to eat apples just before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid, in an easily digestible shape, than any other fruit known. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. It also agglutinates the surplus acids of the stomach, helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growth, while it obviates indigestion and is one of the best preventives of diseases of the throat. Next to lemon and orange, it is also the best antidote for the thirst and craving of persons addicted to the alcohol and opium habit."—Medical Review.

Costly Books.

Among the costliest books in the world may be mentioned the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, a good copy of which is worth $6,000 when it can be had. Baroness Burdett-Coutts gave $8,000 for hers. The Mainz Book of Psalms is another precious tome which was worth 12,000 francs in the days of Louis XVIII. A London bookseller has a copy of the second edition of 1459, for which he asks $25,000.

Told at Last.

Van Duder—I want to know something, Miss Amy.

Amy—I have thought for years, Mr. Van Duder, that that was just what you wanted.—Harlem Life.

Spades and shovels, together with scoops, are found depicted on the walls of Egyptian catacombs, and all three are frequently mentioned by Roman and Greek agricultural writers.

There is only one sort of love, but there are a thousand different copies of it.—La Rochefoucauld.

A Parliament Custom.

Before the speech from the throne is read, when the houses are resumed in the afternoon, by the lord chancellor in the house of lords and the speaker in the house of commons, it is the practice in both houses to read one bill a first time pro forma in order to assert their right of deliberation without reference to the immediate cause of summons. This practice is enjoined in the house of lords by a standing order. In the house of commons the same form is observed pursuant to ancient custom and of the following resolution, passed March 22, 1603: "That the first day of every sitting in every parliament some one bill, and no more, receiveth a first reading for form sake." In the house of commons the clerk of parliaments produces an ancient document which has served this purpose for at least a century, entitled "A bill for effectually preventing clandestine outlawries," which is duly read a first time and ordered to be read a second time and will never be heard of again till the opening of the next session.—London News.

Deserved Credit.

"I may lead a wild life," said Jiggers, "but I'll tell you one thing—I take care about the people my boys associate with."

"I know you do," said Hawkins. "I've observed that you spend very little time with 'em yourself, old man, and I honor you for it."—Harper's Bazar.

A Hindoo Made of Rubber.

A Hindoo named Bava Luchman Dass is attracting the interested attention of the London medical profession. Mr. Dass is a Yogi, and if all Yogis are like Mr. Dass the ordinary treatises on anatomy must be subjected to revision. He was exhibited to the Students' Anatomical society of St. George's hospital and introduced by the lecturer as "an unusually complicated specimen of the Indian Yogi—a Brahman, namely, of a very high caste—who goes through certain religious exercises with a view of qualifying himself better for paradise." These religious exercises seem to take a physical form, and Mr. Dass, a little, dark gentleman, sat upon the table and proceeded to exhibit a selection from the 84 abnormal positions which he has put in 40 solid years in learning.

He seemed to have ligaments of the gutta percha persuasion, while his joints evidently work on all bearings. He formed his legs into a cravat and tied them about his neck. He hopped about on one hand and strolled about jauntily on his knees, a position which is said to greatly assist thought, though the thoughts of a white man in such a position would hardly be fit for publication. He folded his legs tightly around his body and stood thoughtfully on his finger tips for several minutes, in which posture he declared he was able to remain for seven days. However, as the medical students did not wish to carry out this particular experiment to its bitter end, Mr. Dass proceeded to tie himself up in a knot and to go to sleep on one leg like a flamingo. Then sitting down suddenly he brought the soles of his feet together, his knees being at such an acute angle that nothing short of complete dislocation could have made the performance possible. The lecturer endeavored to follow his movements on an extremely suggestive looking skeleton which he had by his side and finally came to the conclusion that Mr. Dass had no ligaments at all.—London Graphic.

Treacherous Cape Cod.

Nobody knows how many vessels have been wrecked on Cape Cod since the bleak December day when the Mayflower rounded Race point and sought shelter in what is now the harbor of Provincetown. The number is very great, however, and the loss of life on this most dangerous part of the whole New England coast has been something appalling. A list, admitted to be incomplete, of the wrecks since 1873 shows that 151 vessels, including three steamers, have gone to pieces on the pitiless sands of the cape, and, had not the waves always hastened to remove the evidences of their work, the shore all the way from Chatham, at the elbow of Massachusetts' elbow, to the crook of her bent hand would be piled high with the ribs and planking of shattered vessels. A large proportion of the cape's victims are coasting schooners, with only an occasional bark or brig. These disasters, therefore, rarely attract much attention, but they are tragical none the less, and almost every storm adds to the number of dreadful stories which the lighthouse keepers and members of the life saving service have to tell.—New York Times.

English as a Cursing Medium.

A pleasing testimonial to the resources of the English language was given at Manchester. An inquiry was being held as to a house reputed to be used for gambling. It was frequented by poor Jews, and they were stated in a general way to have spoken their own Yiddish—except when they wished to swear. Then they used English. Our oaths appear to be simpler and stronger than those of any other tongue. The Spaniards', though it must be admitted they are coarser, are too elaborate. They swear, not in words, but in sentences. The same may be said of Italian execrations. French oaths are a failure. They beat us in slang, but in simple objurgation they are nowhere. German imprecations mean a good deal, but that is just where they fail. The essence of a good round oath is mystery. And that is why American swearing, though sonorous, misses its mark. There is too much thought in it.—St. James Gazette.

What's the Use of Walking

when you can ride just as cheap? Now is the time to buy a bargain in a good horse. I have on hand a few nice Horses that must be sold out at your own figures, as I must make room for a large consignment of Horses and Mules that will arrive about the first of January. All stock guaranteed as represented.

L. W. BATES,

at Davis' Stables, on Market between Second and Third streets. de 23 tf

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

I HAVE THEM AND THEY MUST BE SOLD AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

Come and get prices on Cannon Crackers, Sky Rockets and Roman Candles. Don't forget my X-mas Candies and Fruits, Nuts, &c.

JOHN W. PLUMMER, Jr.

de 23 tf 123 Princess street

For Sale.

One Car-Load Mixed Corn

at Less Than Market Price.

200 Boxes Tobacco.
100 Bags Coffee.
100 Boxes Dried Apples.

and full line of other goods at Bottom Prices

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,

oc 9 tf 12 Market street.

NEWS AND OPINIONS
of
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ja 5 tf

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WE WISH to extend our thanks to our friends and customers for their liberal patronage during the past year, and wish them one and all,

A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Believe us, yours truly,

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Sole agents for W. B. Corsets and Standard Patterns. ja 1 tf

Carrying Coals to Newcastle

Would be as unnecessary as looking around Wilmington for any better COAL than you will find right here at this yard. No one can offer you better than the best, and every one in Wilmington knows that

Our Coal is Clean

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WM. E. WORTH & CO.

no 1 tf

Stock Taking Time Has Come

AND GOODS MUST GO.
PRICES TALK FOR THEMSELVES.

READ THE PRICE LIST CAREFULLY:

Dragon Spool Cotton (colors), 1c per spool.
Ball Sewing Thread, two balls for a cent
Dress Buttons 3c per dozen.
Whalebone Buttons 3c bunch.
Carpet Thread 3c skein.
Hooks and Eyes (safety) 1c card.
Tape Lines 3c each.
Line Tuckcombs (job) 10c each
Scrub Brushes, worth 10c for 5c each.
Lead Pencils 3c per dozen.
Needles 1c a paper.
Hairpins 1c per package.
Fine Writing Paper 3c per quire.
Stove Polish 3c per stick.
Ladies' Corsets, New Era (long waist) 25c.
Good Box Paper, 24 sheets and envelopes, 5c.
Box Soap (3 cakes) 5c.
Wash Cloth and Cake Soap 5c.
Pretty Calico 2½c per yard.
Sheeting 2½c per yard.
Sea Island Sheeting 4c per yard.
Yard wide Percale, good colors, 5c per yard.
Ladies' Hose (seconds) black, 3c per pair.
Children's Hose, all sizes, 5c.
Extra Seamless, heavy weight, good quality, 10c.
Cloth-bound books 17c.
Handsomely bound "History of the Confederate States," by Jeff. Davis, $1.50.
Fine Morocco covered Bible 98c.
Linen Table Cloths (fringed) 50c.
Table Linen, all kinds from 18c to $1.
Good Linen (bleached) 34 inches wide, 25c yard.
Doylies at 25c dozen to $1.50.
Towels from 8 to 25c.
Extra large Turkish Bath Towels, 10c each.
Silkolene and other Drapery from 8 to 12½c.
DRESS GOODS—We have a large stock of Dress Goods.
Double width Worsted worth 20c, at 12½c.
Large line fine Dress Goods, latest styles, at or about cost.
Special sale this week of Ladies' and Gent's Kid Gloves.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.

ja 1 tf Wilmington's Big Racket Store, opposite The Orton.

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SUBSCRIPTION LIST OF STOCK IS NOW OPEN. PAYMENTS on the above will commence on Saturday, 7th January, 1899.

That this stock pays the largest interest and is the safest plan of savings is so well known as to need no assurance on our part.

For subscriptions apply to either

W. M. CUMMING, Secretary.
NATH'L JACOBI, President.

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114 North Front St.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
TINWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

PLUMBING,

TIN AND METAL WORKERS.

de 31 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$659,383 50	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts secured by collateral	10,480 58	Surplus	70,000 00
Overdrafts unsecured	377 33	Undivided profits	19,564 01
U. S. Bonds (at par)	95,600 00	Circulation	40,950 00
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Deposits, U. S. Treasurer	$ 50,000 00
Due from app'd reserve agts	$156,143 52	" from banks	190,307 20
Due from other Banks	$165,290 57	" Individuals	666,562 36-906,769 56
Cash on hand	65,178 27—386,542 16		
Total	$1,162,283 57	Total	$1,162,283 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Dec. 1, '97.	Dec. 1, '98.
Total Deposits	$678,000	$906,700
Surplus and Net Profits	76,100	89,500

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. de 7 tf

WHAT BETTER CHRISTMAS PRESENT COULD YOU GIVE A CHILD THAN A DEPOSIT IN

THE WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Results if you Deposit Something Each Week.

$ 1	a week	for	5	years	you will have	$ 286
$ 2	"	"	"	"	"	572
$ 3	"	"	"	"	"	858
$ 4	"	"	"	"	"	1144
$ 5	"	"	"	"	"	1430
$10	"	"	"	"	"	2860
$15	"	"	"	"	"	4290
$ 1	"	for	10	years	"	627
$ 2	"	"	"	"	"	1274
$ 3	"	"	"	"	"	1911
$ 4	"	"	"	"	"	2548
$ 5	"	"	"	"	"	3185
$10	"	"	"	"	"	6370
$15	"	"	"	"	"	9555

de 22 tf

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule In Effect May 29, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., leaves Lumberton 5:18 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:18 P. M., Laurinburg 6:28 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M., Wadesboro 8:11 P. M., Monroe 9:12 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and at Hamlet with train 403 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 A. M., leaves Weldon 11:50 A. M., Raleigh 3:40 P. M., Sanford 7:06 P. M., Hamlet 8:56 P. M., Athens 8:45 A. M., and Atlanta 5:20 A. M.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 P. M., Richmond 8:56 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., leaves Weldon 11:26 P. M., Raleigh 2:16 A. M., Sanford 5:33 A. M., Hamlet 8:07 A. M., Rockingham 5:23 A. M., Wadesboro 5:53 A. M. Monroe 6:45 A. M., Charlotte 7:50 A. M., Lincolnton 10:35 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 P. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 P. M. Athens 11:19 P. M., Monroe 6:05 A. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 A. M., Monroe 5:55 A. M., Wadesboro 7:01 A. M., Hamlet 8:00 A. M., Raleigh 11:25 A. M., Weldon 2:45 P. M.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9.05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 M. Leaves Athens 3:13 P. M., Monroe 9:40 P. M. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:55 P. M. Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:38 P. M., Monroe 9:40 P. M., Wadesboro 10:31 P. M., Rockingham 11:15 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 1:09 A. M., Raleigh 2:16 A. M. Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:35 A. M., Richmond 8:20 A. M., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:30 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:30 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

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H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect November 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 20 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 28 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	3 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 25 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 13 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 44 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 13 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 38 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 18. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 55 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOMND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

no 23 tf

THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.
Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, January 7
ONEIDA.....Saturday, January 14

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, January 7
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Saturday, January 14

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Tuesday, January 10
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, January 17

No passenger boats.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

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Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. ja 5 tf

MAXTON BUILDING
AND
LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Rasmont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secreta ian 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect Nov. 20, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.45 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.19 A. M., Warsaw 11.34 A. M., Goldsboro 12.20 A. M., Wilson 1.16 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.21 P. M., Weldon 4.32 P. M., Petersburg 6.21 P. M., Richmond 7.20 P. M., Norfolk 5.35 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.50 A. M., Philadelphia 3.50 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 3.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.49 P. M., Warsaw 9.03 P. M., Goldsboro 10.00 P. M., Wilson 10.48 P. M., †Tarboro 6.45 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.35 P. M. Weldon 12.39 A. M., †Norfolk 10.05 A. M., Petersburg 2.35 A. M., Richmond 3.23 A. M., Washington 7.01 A. M., Baltimore 8.39 A. M., Philadelphia 10.35 A. M., New York 1.03 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 4.13 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville, Newbern 8.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 P. M., Chadbourn 5.38 P. M., Marion 6 34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.57 P. M., Columbia 10.20 P. M., Denmark 6.19 A. M., Augusta 7.35 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M. Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M. Tampa 6.00 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston †1.03 P. M., New York *9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4 30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.35 P. M., Goldsboro 3.16 P. M., Warsaw 4.07 P. M., Magnolia 4.30 P. M.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12 09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.45 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M., †Norfolk 2.30 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.22 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.53 A. M., Magnolia 8.05 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.26 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.07 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.17 P. M Columbia 6.50 A. M., Sumter 8.15 A. M Florence 10.00 A. M., Marion 10.40 A. M., Chadbourn 11.44 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.13 A. M.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 5.55 P. M., Halifax 4.15 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.03 P. M., Greenville 6.57 P. M., Kinston 7.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.52 A. M.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 A. m., Weldon 11.33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; arrive Parmele 9.10 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.; arrives Washington 11.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.15 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 P. M. and 6.10 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 A. M. and 11.00 A. M.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.05 A. M.; arrives Smithfield, N. C., 8.10 A. M. Returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 A. M.; arrives Goldsboro 10.05 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 9 30 A. M., 3.40 P. M.; arrives Nashville 10 10 A. M., 4.05 P. M., Spring Hope 10.40 A. M., 4.55 P. M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 11.00 A. M., 4.55 P. M., Nashville 11 32 A. M.; 5.25 P. M., arrives at Rocky Mount 11.45 A. M., 6.00 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1899.

SERIOUS CRISIS IN PHILIPPINES.

A Rupture of Friendly Relations With the Americans Is Imminent.

WILL NOT GIVE UP ILOILO.

If Americans Insist Upon Occupation of Principal Cities the Filipinos Will Resist—Aguinaldo Gone to Iloilo to Lead the Insurgents.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, January 5.—An official telegram received here by the Filipino Junta, dated Manila, January 4th, says that Aguinaldo has gone to Iloilo at the request of the insurgents there, to place himself at their head, with the view of their possible fighting with the Americans.

The dispatch also gives a list of the members of the new Filipino cabinet, with facts as to their antecedents. The following have definitely accepted office:

President of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Mabini.

Minister of the Interior—Teodoro Sandico, a civil engineer, educated in England and Belgium and taken to Manila from Hong Kong by Rear Admiral Dewey.

Minister of War—General Baldomero Aguinaldo, a cousin of Aguinaldo, the president of the so called Filipino government and a leader of the insurrection from the beginning. He is described as a large land owner of Cavite.

Minister of Finance—General Tries, a close ally of Aguinaldo.

Minister of Public Works—Gregorico Gonzaga, a lawyer, until recently the Filipino agent at Hong Kong and formerly Spanish attorney general in the Vizayas.

The cabinet is described as homogeneous, every member being pledged, according to these advices, to resist the American military occupation of the Philippines. A member of the Fiilipino Junta here explains that Aguinaldo did not run away, but "left Manila for the mountainous region behind Cavite, in order to make secret arrangements for his voyage to Iloilo.

The Filipino who furnishes this information also categorically and specifically asserts that the latest telegraphic advices declare that if the Americans insist upon the occupation of the principal cities by the American troops, the whole of the Filipinos will "resist by force of arms.

Mabini, it appears, claims recognition of the independence of the Philippines islands and will not consent to the release of the Spanish prisoners, but, it is added, he is willing to come to an understanding with the Americans "as allies," for the surrender of the Spanish military and civil officials and others, which will only be made on the following conditions.

1. The negotiations to be opened formally between Spain and the national Filipino government. Spain nominating a delegate to treat therewith.

2. An exchange of prisoners, and Spain to repatriate, firstly, all the Filipinos held prisoners for having been directly or indirectly connected with the insurrection; secondly, all prisoners of war condemned as traitors, revolters or deserters, or for having in any manner seconded the Filipino movement during the present century. This surrender to be made before the Filipinos, release the Spanish prisoners, and Spain to grant amnesty to all Filipinos and Spaniards accused of complicity in the insurrection.

3. Spain to defray all the expenses of repatriating the Filipino prisoners, and also the cost of maintaining and repatriating the Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos, such payment being considered a war indemnity; the national Filipino government consents to pay the expense of repatriating those Filipinos captured in formal action, although, it is added, "as a matter of fact the Filipinos are also entitled to demand the payment thereof by Spain."

Friars taken prisoners, it is further asserted, will not be included in the exchange, seeing that they acted as Papal agents during the war, but their surrender would be made on the condition, firstly, that the apostolic delegate will ask their liberty in the name of the Pope; secondly, that all bulls and pontifical decrees granting special privileges to the religious orders be revoked; thirdly, that all rites of the secular clergy be respected; fourthly, that no friar hold any parish, cathedral, episcopal or diocesan preferment; fifthly, that all such preferments be held by native or naturalized Filipino clergy, and sixthly, that rules for the election of bishops be fixed."

Refuse to Liberate Prisoners.

MADRID, January 5.—The following official dispatch has been received from Manila:

"The insurgents refuse to liberate the prisoners on the demand of the Americans, claiming that this might be construed as an act of submission to the United States. With regard to liberating the Monks, the insurgents intend to negotiate with the Vatican directly. General Rios has now opened direct negotiations with the insurgents concerning the prisoners."

Washington Without Advices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—It was said at the War Department to-day that no word of any sort had been received from Gen. Otis since the last published advices. The Paris dispatch on Aguinaldo's movements was read without comment and those in authority refused to say whether any credence was placed in it or whether any fresh advices had been sent to Gen. Otis.

A MADRID CRISIS.

Polavieja and Silvela Summoned by the Queen to Form a Cabinet.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, January 5.—General Polavieja, the former governor general of Cuba and the Philippines, and Senor Silvela, the Conservative leader, have agreed upon the formation of a new cabinet and have been summoned by the Queen Regent.

The early advent of the Conservatives to power is regarded as certain.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

A PROCLAMATION TO THE FILIPINOS.

Cabled by the President to Gen. Otis and Made Public by Him at Manila.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

To Be Extended With All Possible Dispatch to the Whole of the Philippine Islands and Maintained Until Changed by United States.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MANILA, January 5.—Major General Otis, military commander of the United States forces in the Philippine islands, has issued a proclamation to the Filipinos, based upon instructions received by cable from President McKinley.

The proclamation which consists of seven hundred words only, appeared to-day in all the papers simultaneously.

General Otis, after reciting briefly President McKinley's instructions, expresses the opinion that it is the intention of the American government, while directing affairs generally, to appoint representative men, forming the controlling element, to civil positions. He also expresses himself as convinced that the United States government intends to seek the establishment in the islands of a most liberal government in which the people will be as fully represented as the maintenance of law and order will permit, susceptible of development, on lines of increased representation and the bestowal of increased powers, into a government as free and independent as is enjoyed by the most favored provinces in the world. To this end he invites the full confidence and co operation of the Filipinos.

Nothing is said in the proclamation regarding the disarmament of the rebels.

Gen. Otis asserts his belief that the United States government intends, so far as is consistent, to draw upon the Filipinos' military force.

Although the government at Malolos has been reconstituted, Aguinaldo is still President of the Filipino republic.

A dispatch from Malolos says that a majority of the members of the new cabinet belong to the militant wing of the party. Mabini's address to the Congress, however, is more pacific than has been anticipated. It was chiefly a series of meaningless phrases, outlining no definite policy.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The policy of the administration toward the Philippines is shown in the following cable message made public at the War Department to-day:

GENERAL OTIS, Manila—By direction of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to transmit herewith instructions of the President relative to the administration of affairs in the Philippine islands:

President's Proclamation.

Executive Mansion, Washington, December 21, 1898.—To the Secretary of War—Sir—The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila by the United States naval squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Dewey, followed by the reduction of the city and the surrender of the Spanish forces, practically effected the conquest of the Philippines and the suspension of Spanish sovereignty therein.

With the signature of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain with their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris, on the 10th instant, and is a result of the victories of Americans, the future control, disposition and government of the Philippine islands are ceded to the United States. In fulfilment of the rights of sovereignty thus acquired, and the responsible obligations of government thus assumed, the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine islands becomes immediately necessary and the military government heretofore maintained by the United States in the city, harbor and bay of Manila is to be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of the ceded territory.

In performing this duty, the military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants, and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the security of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the government of the United States to give effect to these beneficent purposes, will receive the rewards of its support and protection. All others will be brought within the lawful rule we have assumed, with firmness if need be, but without severity so far as may be possible.

Within the absolute domain of military authority, which necessarily is and must remain supreme in the ceded territory until the legislation of the United States shall otherwise provide, the municipal laws of the territory in respect to private rights and property and the repression of crime are to be considered as continuing in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, so far as practicable. The operations of civil and municipal government are to be performed by such officers as may accept the supremacy of the United States by taking the oath of allegiance, or by officers chosen as far as may be practicable from the inhabitants of the islands.

While the control of all the public property and the revenues of the state passes with the cession, and while the use and management of all public means of transportation are necessarily reserved to the authority of the United States, private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected except for cause duly established. The taxes and duties heretofore payable by the inhabitants to the late government become payable to the authorities of the United States, unless it be seen fit to substitute for them other reasonable rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of government, whether general or local. If private property be taken for military use, it shall be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not practicable, receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in the Philippine islands, in the actual possession of the land and naval forces of the United States, will be opened to the commerce of all friendly nations. All dagoand wares, not prohibited for military reasons by due announcement the military authority, will be admitted upon payment of such duties and other charges as shall be in force at the time of their importation.

Finally, it should be the earnest and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines, by assuring them in every possible way that full measure of individual rights and liberties which is the heritage of free peoples, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule. In the fulfilment of this high mission, supporting the temperate administration of affairs for the greatest good of the governed, there must be sedulously maintained the strong arm of authority, to repress disturbance and to overcome all obstacles to the bestowal of the blessings of good and stable government upon the people of the Philippine islands, under the free flag of the United States.

(Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL DISCUSSED IN SENATE.

Protest Against Butler's Proposition to Pension Confederates—House Proceedings Unimportant.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Little business except of a routine character was transacted by the Senate. A resolution, offered by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report to the Senate whether the Treaty of Paris makes any provision for the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, which were in existence before the present war and the status of such claims after the ratification of the treaty, was adopted.

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, continued and practically concluded his speech begun before the holiday recess on the opposition to the pending

Nicaragua Canal Bill.

Senator Caffery said in reply to a question from Senator White, that it was his opinion that if the United States should build the canal under the pending bill in the face of the treaty the canal would be absolutely neutral and Great Britain would have every right to use the canal in time of war. He thought the treaty should be abrogated and that the United States should construct the canal independently of the Maritime Company.

Senator White expressed the opinion that the interests of the human race demand the construction of the canal, but said that in proceeding we should have due regard for all interests. He thought, however, that we ought to be able to devise a scheme for proceeding with the construction of the canal without infringing upon the rights of other nations and intimated that the canal might be built and negotiations with other countries conducted later.

During his speech Senator Caffery alluded to the statement which had been made repeatedly, that the opposition to the canal was fostered and maintained by those who were behind the transcontinental railroads as supporters. This charge he repudiated and he declared he would scorn himself if he supposed them to be guilty of it.

Protest Against Butler's Proposition.

Prior to Senator Caffery's speech, Senator Berry, Democrat, Ark., presented a protest from the J. Ed. Murray Camp, of United Confederate Veterans of Arkansas, against the adoption of the proposed amendment of Senator Butler, Populist, North Carolina, to the pension appropriation bill, providing for the payment of pensions to Confederate soldiers.

Senator Berry said the members of the camp deemed it unwise to adopt such a proposition. "They say," said Senator Berry, "that they have provided for themselves and their families for more than a generation and they regard such a proposition as that of Senator Butler as ungracious."

The Senate at 3.25 P. M. adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The Judiciary Committee had the right of way in the House for three hours to day and quite a number of bills of minor importance reported from the committee were passed. The remainder of the day was occupied in continuing the consideration of the bill to codify the laws of Alaska. A section of the bill, copied from the statutes of Oregon, providing punishment by fine and imprisonment of persons who prevent or endeavor to prevent employes from working, aroused a protracted debate on the ground that it was an attack on organized labor. It was finally stricken out.

At 4.55 P. M. the House adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decision Against the Southern in Its Case Against the F. & P. R. R. Co.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., January 5.—A case of great importance was argued in the Court of Appeals to-day. It is that of the Southern Railway Company against the Franklin and Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Southern is operating under a lease the narrow guage road that runs from Franklin Junction to Rocky Mount, a distance of thirty-six miles. The Southern is operating this branch at a loss, and it wants to give up the lease. Only one train is run daily on the line. There are two other lines entering Rocky Mount and they connect with the Norfolk and Western. Most of the freight and passenger business of Franklin county goes to these lines. Circuit Judge Whittle heard the case and decided against the Southern Company, which took an appeal.

The Filipino Junta insist that a rupture of friendly relations now existing between "the Filipino national government" and the Americans is imminent, and that hostilities are probable unless the policy of the Americans is modified.

The King's Portrait.

A pretty trait is recorded of King George of Greece. At home as on his travels he likes to wander abroad incognito, without attendance, and so unpretentiously dressed that he escapes recognition. At one time he was taking one of his long solitary walks when his attention was attracted by a couple coming along the road hand in hand, evidently a young workman and his sweetheart. Under pretext of asking his way, he entered into conversation with them, and was told that they were engaged and hoped by Christmas to have earned enough to get married. Before parting from them he took down their names and addresses, and jokingly told the girl that he might perhaps find remunerative work for them, but that anyway he would send them his portrait as a reminder of this meeting. On her wedding day the bride received a heavy necklace composed of gold coins, on which she recognized the face of the man who had asked his way of her. It was the promised portrait of the king.—New York Sun.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Lengthy Document Read Yesterday in Both Houses of the State Legislature.

NOTHING REMARKABLE IN IT.

Recommends Increased Appropriations for Educational Purposes—The State Guard—Establishment of a Reformatory—Other Notes.

Gov. Russell's message to the State Legislature makes no reference to race troubles. Recounting the beginning of the war between the United States and Spain, and the President's call for volunteers, he says:

"North Carolina has reason to be proud of the record made by her sons in this war so rightfully declared and so quickly brought to a successful conclusion. The First North Carolina regiment was mustered into the service of the United States among the very first in all the country. In the battle of Santiago it was North Carolina that gave up one of the bravest and best in all the land when Lieut. Wm. E. Shipp was stricken down. He was recognized in the army and throughout the country, as an officer of exceptional merit. Among those who fell at Cardenas was another North Carolinian, Worth Bagley, who was the first commissioned officer killed in the war. Upon the occupation of Cuba by our army, the First North Carolina regiment was the first to enter the capital city of Havana, and the first to bear the flag through its thoroughfares.

Reports of the Secretary of State, of the Auditor and Treasurer and heads of other departments are submitted. The work of the Geological Survey is shown; legislation for the prevention of forest fires is recommended; also legislation for the improvement of the public roads. The State Agricultural Society, the Governor says, has done good work the past two years; the State Museum is commended; also, the Normal and Industrial College, and the College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts; the colored college at Greensboro has not been as largely patronized as the amount of money expended upon it would demand. Appropriation is recommended for Oxford Orphan Asylum. The State Penitentiary is treated upon at some length. Since the beginning of his term, the Governor says, he has issued fifteen commutations and 107 pardons. Other subjects briefly treated of are: The A. & N. C. railroad; disbursement of some $25,000 for mobilizing and mustering troops which the United States refuses to pay; the Soldiers' Home; the State's credit; public printing; public charities; health matters; the public schools. As to other matters, the Governor says:

The University.

The statement of the condition of the University sent herewith is one made to the Governor by the president of that institution in an informal way. The report in full of the University will be made to the General Assembly at a later day.

It is a matter for profound gratitude that the University has now the largest attendance upon its classes that it has ever had in its long and useful history. And this increase in the number of its students has been secured in the midst of business depression, such as heretofore has never been known in this State. It is believed that larger and more beneficial results are being secured by the public from our University than have been gotten from any other educational institution of a similar kind in the country upon an equal expenditure of money.

It is also to be recorded that the spirit and practice of the North Carolina University is thoroughly catholic. It stands for no castes in society; for no school of theology; for no special set of speculations in science or philosophy; for no special view of economic thought. It throws its doors wide open to all classes of young men who seek cultivation, without regard to their wealth or environments, or connections or convictions. The appropriations made to this institution heretofore have been wisely and economically used, and I recommend to the Legislature to make such additions to the appropriations for its treasury as may be demanded by its increased attendance and as may be justified by the conditions of the public finances.

The Insane, Deaf, Dumb and the Blind

The reports, respectively, of the Western, the Central and Eastern Hospitals for the Insane are transmitted herewith, and your attention is called to the recommendations therein contained. These recommendations are made by experts in these matters and things to which they relate, and will be more valuable in informing and directing the legislation than anything that might be advised by non-experts.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature through its committees, will make a careful study of the accompanying reports of the boards of these hospitals, with view of providing operating rooms and facilities for the colonizing of certain patients mentioned in the reports referred to.

The reports of the boards having control of the School for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind are transmitted herewith, and the recommendations in these reports deserve careful consideration and study at the hands of the people's representatives. During the last year commodious and well adapted structures have been erected upon the grounds of the institution for the education of the blind in the city of Raleigh, and these buildings will, it is believed, enable these institutions to do their work more comfortably and more thoroughly than heretofore. I recommend to the General Assembly to take such steps at this session as they may deem necessary to gather into these several schools all those unfortunates who ought to be in one or the other of these institutions, but who have not been reached hitherto. The stage of progress of a Christian people is determined by the provision they make for the care, comfort and education of the unfortunate, more than by anything else. And this is as it should be. No people can be justly entitled to the name of Christian that does not look after the unfortunate and protect the weak. Special attention is invited to the report of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, wherein the special needs of that institution are specially set forth.

Reformatories Recommended.

The most enlightened statesmanship, the dictates of comman humanity and the teachings of Christianity, unite to urge upon the law-makers of this State to establish one or more reformatories for the care and reformation of young criminals. To send a youth to the State's Prison, and compel him to be, for months and years in association with hardened and confirmed criminals, is to make it sure that he will receive an education in crime, and be turned out upon society a desperado. All those who have given special study to the subject, are of opinion that it is better and cheaper to prevent crime than it is to punish it. And the experience of those States which have erected reformatories should encourage us to lose no further time in providing institutions wherein youthful evil-doers may be retained and taught to be useful citizens. I, therefore, recommend to the General Assembly to take this matter up at the present session, and do what may be deemed wise and sufficient to put North Carolina in line with many of her sisters in this regard.

It is believed that the penitentiary authorities have done all they could to protect the juvenile criminals from the results of evil associations, but their efforts in this behalf are necessarily limited.

The North Carolina Railroad.

In the early part of the year 1897 a suit in equity was brought by the Southern Railroad Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern district of North Carolina, to set up the 99-year lease of that road to the Southern, to have the lease declared binding and valid in law, and to enjoin the North Carolina Railroad Company and certain officers of the State, from bringing actions for the purpose of invalidating said lease. In the course of this litigation it became apparent that the Federal court would entertain the suit and would decree the relief which was prayed for by the complainant. Seeing that this would be the result, I advised the directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company to submit the matter to the court upon the pleadings and proofs without further resistance, provided the Southern Railroad Company would pay all the costs of the litigation and would save the State treasury harmless against all expense. This was done, and thereby a large amount of money was saved to the State and to the North Carolina Rail road Company. The court entered up a decree in favor of the Southern Railroad Company.

By this action, the rights of the State as a sovereign are in no wise impaired or affected. The suit was substantially between the Southern Railroad Company and the North Carolina Railroad Company. The decree is in no wise binding upon the Legislature.

The Railroad Commission.

In the month of September, 1897, two of the railroad commissioners were suspended, and two other qualified persons appointed in their stead, under the authority of law vesting this power in the Governor, by the Railroad Commission Act of 1891. The documents, notices, correspondence and reasons for this suspension, will be submitted to the General Assembly at this session.

An attempt has been made by the Railroad Commission to make a material reduction in telegraph rates. The Western Union Telegraph Company has resisted this reduction, and has obtained an injunction in the United States Court to prevent the reduced rates from going into effect.

The Railroad Commission has also made a reduction against one of the greatest railroad systems of the State in the matter of passenger rates. This reduction is also resisted by the railroad, which has obtained an injunction against it in the United States Court.

In both these cases counsel have been employed to represent the interests of the people of the State, and test the question involved.

North Carolina State Guard.

The incorporation of many of the companies of the State Guard into the volunteer army of the United States, has made a reorganization of the Guard necessary. This work of reorganization has been already commenced, and is being prosecuted as rapidly as thoroughness will allow. Major Charles L. Davis, of the United States army, is assisting in this reorganization at this time, and for the good of this service, it is hoped that the National war office will permit us to continue to avail ourselves of his knowledge and experience in military matters.

I recommend that additional appropriations be made for this service. An increase in the funds to be made available for this service is necessary, if our military organizations are to be kept up to the requirements of the times. It is especially necessary that the salary of the adjutant general should be increased to the sum of $1000 per annum. Heretofore, the gentlemen who have filled this office have done so at considerable personal sacrifice to themselves. And, an additional reason why this officer's salary should be increased, is found in the fact that heretofore the work of this office has been done by an officer of the United States army. And, in the future, it is understood that the services of a United States army officer cannot be obtained. The State ought to be willing to pay this officer a just compensation for the services he renders to the public.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

The Alleged Baron and Baroness Arrested in Jacksonville, Fla.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 5.—Baron and Baroness E. de Bara, charged with using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes, were to-day ordered held in the sum of $5,000 bond for the former and $2,500 for the latter, for trial before the United States Court at Chicago. They have not as yet been able to furnish bond.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

SEABOARD AIR LINE DEAL.

President Williams Says the System Will Be Operated Independently of Other Roads.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, January 5.—John Skelton Williams, president of the Georgia and Alabama Railroad Company and head of the syndicate which has bought a controlling interest in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, parent corporation of the S. A. L. system, arrived in Baltimore today to confer with Baltimoreans who are interested in the big deal with him. In regard to the plans of the syndicate, Mr. Williams said:

"The syndicate will maintain the Seaboard Air Line as an independent system, and it will continue to be the most important factor in the trade relations between Baltimore and the South. I wish to emphasize the fact that the purchase was not made in the interest of any other railroad company nor has the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line or the Pennsylvania, the least interest in the syndicate. We bought the property as an investment, and will operate it on our own account and not in connection with any other system. The syndicate is composed of Baltimore, Richmond and New York capitalists; Richmond interests predominating.

"I am not at liberty to divulge our plan in full at present, as the details connected with the transactions will have to be worked out. I will say, however, that improvements will be made wherever necessary and the system made second to none in the country. It traverses a rich section of the South, and I have no doubt that in time it will become one of the most prosperous properties in that section.

"In regard to the rumors that it is our intention to build a line to connect the Seaboard Air Line with the Georgia and Alabama, thus forming a through line from Washington to Jacksonville, I will say that matter has not been determined. The report that the two roads are to be consolidated probably arose from the fact that the members of the syndicate are largely interested in the Georgia & Alabama Railway. At the proper time I will be glad to make a statement in regard to the future of the Seaboard Air Line.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 **cent** per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance.

For Sale or Rent, or I will exchange for city property, my valuable store, cart-house and out houses, and two acres of very rich land on Georgetown road, three miles from Wilmington. No better stand for business in the State. Apply to F. M. Moore, Phœnix, N. C. ja 4 10t we fr su

For Sale—A nice Mandolin, nearly new, in fine condition. Price very low. Can be seen at the STAR office. ja 5 tf

Photographs—If you want up-to-date Photographs in style and finish, call on U. C Ellis, 114 Market street. ja 4 tf

District Manager Wanted—Large commission; exclusive territory; capital furnished on bond. Address Factory, Box 178, Toledo, O. ja 1 7t

W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, offers for rent a Store on Market street, between Front and Second at $30 a month. oc 5 tf

W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, offers for rent a 12-room house with cistern and bath and sewer for $20 a month. Also a number of other desirable houses in various parts of town. oc 5 tf

I Am Paying special attention to selling property. If you have any real estate for sale I should like to have it on my list. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. oct 1 tf

Lost—On Tuesday, December 27th, either on Princess between Front and Third, Third between Princess and Market or on Market between Front and Third, a registered package about five inches in length. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at postoffice or at No. 11 South Front street. de 28 tf

Country Produce of every kind at lowest prices. Choice Sausage, Pork Sausage, dressed and live Poultry. Country shipments solicited. P. H. Smith, Bell 'Phone 383, 314 Campbell street. de 23 tf

Camera For Sale—A "Vive" Camera and complete outfit for sale at a reasonable price. Takes picture 4¼x4¼. May be seen at the STAR office. de 23 tf

I Have Several desirable houses to rent for next year still left. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public. oct 1 tf

W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, offers for sale houses ranging in price from $7,250 to $150. Also some desirable building lots. oc 5 tf

Yes! I have a nice Turkey or Goose that will suit you at a very reasonable price. Come and make your selection or call either 'Phone No. 89. I will serve you to your entire satisfaction. H. J. Bierman, 215 Market street. de 23 tf

Christmas comes but once a year. Why not give us a share. Our line of fancy goods is fresh and reliable. Pro ept returns of all consigned goods. Love & Flynn. de 30 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

Hayden, F. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

M. C. Benson—Country Produce and Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits shipments of Country Produce from merchants and farmers. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to my care. no 3 tf

Consign Your Chickens, Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Beans, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. B. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. E. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 92, Bell 'Phone No. 92. au 19 tf

WE WISH

A Happy and

Prosperous New Year

To all our friends and customers, and return our heartfelt thanks for the generous patronage received the past year.

Very truly,

Johnson & Fore.

ja 1 tf

Morris Bear & Bros.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods,

Notions, &c.

119 PRINCESS STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock and get our prices before placing their orders for

SPRING GOODS.

ja 5 tf

A Happy New Year

TO ONE AND ALL OF MY MANY FRIENDS,

AND WISH FOR THEM a most prosperous year, also trust that our efforts to please you in the past will insure a continuance of your patronage.

We take occasion to say that all accounts are ready, and I will appreciate an early settlement.

Very truly,

A. D. BROWN.

ja 1 tf

"COMFORTS"

IS OUR NAME and our work maintains the claim.

Ask hundreds of people that are using us and see what they say.

Our COMFORT and BOXWOOD claim to give more heat with less fuel and last longer than any Stove on the market.

Just try us. Don't ask any more than this.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

no 6 tf Purcell Building.

Balance of Stock of Toys and Presents,

Suitable for Christmas tree entertainments and New Year's gifts

At cost and less than cost.

A new lot of BLANK CARTRIDGE PISTOLS, just received, 25c.
Special prices in FIREWORKS FOR NEW YEAR'S.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

de 28 tf FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.

A Happy New Year

AND MANY RETURNS TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS,

and thanking you for your liberal patronage and hoping for a continuance of the same, which shall always have our careful attention.

M. H. CURRAN,

Merchant Tailor and Men's Furnisher,

ja 1 tf 107 Princess street.

The New Year.

Almost every one make their good resolutions at this time. We have made ours, and it is to INCREASE OUR BUSINESS. In order to do this we realize that we must supply our friends with the BEST AND PUREST of everything in the Grocery line. We desire to guarantee this. We are better equipped to serve our customers by polite and prompt attention than ever before. We invite you over to see us to convince you of this fact. We call your attention to our **Best Patent Flour at 2 1-2c per pound,** a lot of good **Mixed Candies at 7c.** We have a nice lot of N. C. Hams, and generally have on hand fresh Country Produce of all descriptions. Call on or send us your orders. Respectfully,

THE KING GROCERY CO.,

B. F. KING, MANAGER.

'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge

ja 3 tf

A Place for a Boy.

A boy who is experienced in use of numbering machines, and who can feed Job Presses, is wanted at the

de 27 tf STAR OFFICE.

D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C

DWELLINGS, STORES AND OFFICES FOR RENT.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se 1 tf